## WASHINGTON

THE COMING INAUGURATION.

General Grant's Address Course of Preparation.

Important Indication of His Policy.

Cuban Independence and the Alabama Claims Before Reconstruction.

THE OUTGOING ADMINISTRATION.

Brilliant Reception at the White House.

The Repeal of the Tenure of Office Act Again Rejected by the Senate.

AN ALL NIGHT SESSION IN THE HOUSE.

Caucus Nominations for the Officers of the Next Congress.

James G. Blaine, of Maine, to Be Speaker.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1869.

ay than ever. A majority of the callers are, who merely wished to take a peep at t elect and shake hands with him. Not oe or to inquire who he expected to put binet. Among the callers to-day was a

this:—"Don't trouble about reconstruction now. Let it take care of itself. We have more important matters to look after just now. When we shall have settled the Alabama claims and recognized Cuban independence, then we can turn our attention to re-

A new class of rumors, among them that of General Dix, were circulated to-day in connection with Cabinet appointments, but so far no one, apart from General Grant, seems to have any certain informa-

General Grant, seems to have any certain information on the subject.

Arrival of Mr. George H. Stuart.

George H. Stuart, of Pennsylvania, who was supposed some days ago to be the coming man for the
Cabinet from Pennsylvania, is among the arrivals
here. He is the guest of Professor Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute. During General Grant's last visit to
Philadelphia he extended an invitation to Mr. Stuart
to attend the inauguration and make the residence
of the President elect his home during his stay in
Washington. This was, of course, before Stuart's
name was mentioned in connection with the Cabinet. Lest Mr. Stuart's presence at Grant's house
should give rise to fresh Cabinet rumors he declined
the invitation. Mr. Stuart spent the evening with
Grant yesterday and to-day dined with Speaker
Colfax. He was on the foor of the House and
Senate to-day for some time, and being recognized
as one of Grant's intimate friends, was considerable
of a lion, being introduced to nearly all the Senators
and members.

Presents to General Grant.

and members.

Presents to General Grant.

General Grant received by Adams express, to-day, a broom, which was presented by an enterprising manufacturer of that article anxious for an advertisement. The giver requested that the General should use it for sweeping out the Augean stable. This article stands beside the General's desk in his office, and acts as a significant reminder to visitors who are now enjoying government offices. A gold headed cane, the wood of which was cut from the battle field of Shilioh, was presented to General Grant this moraing by a lady from that section of the country. The presentation was made with a

Grant this morating by a lady from that section of the country. The presentation was made with a complimentary little address by a gentleman who accompanied the lady, and who made some allusion to its proving a support in the hour of need. In replying General Grant said, smilingly, after expressing his thanks for so acceptable a present, that he hoped the time was far distant when he would have to lean upon the cane for support.

Magnificent Bible for the President Elect.

A magnificent copy of the Bible has been manufactured in New York, under the auspices of Rev.

W. J. R. Taylor, secretary of the American Bible Boolety, which is to be presented in a few days to General Grant. The Bible is said to be one of the finest specimens of bookmaking ever exhibited in this country. The movement was set on foot some time ago by George H. Stuart and others, and it is understood that a committee, composed of distinguished ciergymen and laymen, will be here to make the formal presentation.

President Johnson's Last Levee—The Most

President Johnson's Last Levee—The Most Successful Party of the Season.

President Johnson held a levee to-night that far exceeded any other that has been held in the White liouse within the memory of the oldest inhabitant for brilliancy and the immensity of the throng. Even as early as seven o'clock, before the doors of the White House were opened, there were indica-

benevolent Western-looking man, "and ted right along with that party, but to-day rest time I ever had a favorable opinion of ng was so great that the doors of the man

retary Seward and his family will leave here on

fansion on Thursday mo

elected, and J. H. Ketcham, of New York, and Thomas Fitch, of Nevada, were chosen secretaries. The Chair stated the object of the meeting, when the roll was called and 129 out of 136 members on motion of Mr. Schodeld, of Pennsylvania, mem-

On motion of Mr. Schofield, of Pennsylvania, members of the Fortieth Congress were admitted to the floor as spectators.

Mr. Ingersoil, of Illinois, moved that the New Hampshire delegation and Mr. Starkweather, of Connecticut, be allowed to participate in the caucus. The Chair decided the motion out of order, and Mr. Ingersoil appealed from the decision of the Chair.

was laid upon the table by a vote of 81 against 11.
On motion of Mr. Garfield, of Onio, it was resolved
that the order of nominations by caucus shall be as
follows:—First, Speaker; second, Clerk; third, Sergeant-at-Arms; fourth, Dookeeper, and fifth, Post-

geant-at-Arms; fourth, Dookeeper, and fifth, Postmaster.

Mr. H. L. Dawes, of Massachusetts, in a few eloquent and well timed remarks, placed in nomination
for office of Speaker of the House for the Forty-first
Congress, James G. Blaine, of Maine.

Mr. Dawes said—Mr Chairman—The office of
Speaker of the American House of Representatives
is worthy the highest ambition. The third in rank,
under the constitution, it has unquestionably become, in the economy of our administration, second
in honor and power only to that of President of the
Senate.

come, in the economy of our administration, second in honor and power only to that of President of the Senate.

This distinction is not a little due to the illustrious names associated with the discuarge of its difficult and delicate duties, and most conspicuous among which is that of the distinguished gentleman now about to retire so gracefully from its responsibilities and powers. It was therefore, to me a matter not only of unaffected deference, but of unleigned gratification, that any considerable number of members of the Forty-first Congress should deem me worthy of that high position; but as soon as it became apparent to me that the selection of another would be likely to be more acceptable to a majority of those members no earthly consideration could induce me to longer occupy the position of a candidate. I embrace the opportunity to publicly express my deep obligations to those whose partiality I have tune enjoyed. It only remains for me to discharge the pleasant duty of giving expression to the choice which has thus become unanimous. I do this, sir, in the full assurance that the office will in the future lose none of that dignity or instre which has so distinguished it in the past. With these remarks I need hardly say that I have, risen to move, as I now do, the nomination by acclamation of the fion. James G. Blaine, of Maine, to be speaker of the Forty-first Congress.

Mr. Biaine was thereupon nominated by acclamation.

On motion of Mr. Jenckes, of Rhode Island, debate

On motion of Mr. Jenckes, of Rhode Island, debate was restricted to five minutes for each member and not more than twenty minutes on any one question, and a majority of all the votes cast was made necessary to a choice.

Mr. Van Horn, of Missouri, moved to amend by limiting debate to one minute to each member.

Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, moved the following as a substitute to the original resolution:—
Resolved, That at the meeting of the Forty-first Congress the floince proceed to elect a Speaker, and then adjourn until the next day before electing other orificers.

Both the substitute and amendment were rejected,

other officers.

Both the substitute and amendment were rejected, and the original resolution was adopted.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, placed in nomination for the office of Clerk of the House, Colonel Ephraim R. Eckley, of Ohio, a member of the present Congress.

Mr. Dickey, of Pennsylvania, nominated Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania, the present incumbent, and Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, presented the

on of the 4th mgt.

Colonel Rives.

Colonel Wright Rives, Private Secretary to President Johnson, yesterday received leave of absence for one year, with permission to leave the country. Colonel Rives has never had a leave of absence since he graduated in 1861. He will spend a portion of his leave in Virginia for the benefit of his health, but will remain on duty with the President until his term express.

Supplemental Report on the New York

Ricction Frauds.

Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, has prepared a supplemental report on New York election frauds. It is an extremely weak, milk and waterish document, not

extremely weak, milk and waterish document, not worth the room it would occupy in print.

Report of the Committee on the Question of Reciprocity with Prince Edward Island.

General Butler to-day made a report from the select committee appointed by a resolution of the House in July last in regard to Prince Edward Island. The committee, in pursuance of instructions, went to Prince Edward Island, in the Guif of St. Lawrence was of the coloniel decemberate. laiand. The committee, in pursuance of instructions, went to Prince Edward Island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, one of the colonial dependencies of Great Britain, arriving at Chariotietown on the 26th of August. They found there every disposition to aid them in an investigation and to meet them in terms of most liberal spirit, so far as was in their power. They met a portion of the Executive Council and exchanged their views as to what was desirable by both parties. In conclusion the committee say they desire thus publicly to express their sensibility of the courtesy, kindness and hospitality with which they were received and treated by the people of Prince Edward Island and its authorities. They returned thence deeply impressed with the desirableness of the promotion of reciprocal frade between the Island and the United States, with no doubt of its feasibility, and had it been within the scope of their instructions would have reported a bill to carry out that object. But they have no doubt the subject will receive that consideration from the Committee on Commerce to which it is entitled. The report is signed by Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, Mr. Poland, of Vermont, and Mr. Beek, of Kentucky.

Wholesale Revenue Frands.

of Vermont, and Mr. Beck, of Kentucky.

Wholesale Revenue Frands.

At a meeting of the Retrenchment Committee on Monday Mr. Wm. H. McCrum, debenture clerk in the New York Custom House, and formerly an inspector, testified that about the 26th of April, 1888, there was imported in the steamship Pereire, from Havre, twenty-five cases of goods by Messra. Darling, Griswold & Co., marked "Paran Stephens," for which a free permit was issued as personal effects; but before examination took place a note from Mr. Lydecker, Deputy Collector, was received, waiving the examination. The witness said:—"I was informed by the man who brought the permit that the goods contained in the cases were not old goods in use, as permitted, but new goods for the furnishing of a hotel in Boston, consisting of lace and damask curtains, oil paintings, &c., and that they were worth 2100,000; also that a similar lot was received by one of the French steamers, and that they were stored at the same place, and that they were taking these to Fifth avenue and wanted me to go up and soe the goods, saying at the same time that I would see appendix for "I."

and that they were taking these to Fifth avenue and wanted me to go up and see the goods, saying at the same time that I would see something fine."

Reform in the System of Representation. Senator Buckalew to-day made a report from the select Committee on Representative Reform. The bill referred to them and now reported proposes to secure fair and complete representation to every

No. 99.—William N. Whiteley, appellant, vs. Wil-liam Swayne. The argument of this cause was con-tuned by 8. S. Fisher, of counsel for the appellants, and David Wright for the appellee and concluded by Mr. Fisher for the appellants. Suit for the infringe-ment of the patent for cutting grain.

The Case of Treasurer Spinner.
It is not true, as reported, that General Spinner is an applicant for a foreign mission. He is not an applicant for any position whatever.

The New Consul at Havana.
Henry C. Hall. Consul at Matanzas, Cuba, has these temperature of the United States Case. en temporary charge of the United States Con-te at Havana, in pursuance of instructions from

arrived here to-night on special train. General Grant's Inaugural.

its ratification by the States as a measure and harmony, politicians have got a new grievance with Grant. It is that he has not called on at a to ask advice as to what he shall say in heal address. He began the preparation cument some time ago, and though it will be is giving it a good deal of attention. It is suited a few of his most intinate friencertain matters on which it is believed he we mething to say, but none of the politician or branch of Congress have been invited the paper, and there is, consequent frumbling. Some of them talk of going up in about the matter to morrow.

## THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SENATE. WASHINGTON, March 2, 1869

Senate their resumed the commitment of THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.
MORGAN, (rep.) of N. Y., asked the chairs Committee on Appropriations to yield one enough to take up and pass the bill to secret sales of gold.
MORBILL, (rep.) of Me., declined to do so, reading amendment was that offered by

Massachusetts and staine for the general government in the war of 1812 and 1815.

THE LEGISLATUR AND EXECUTIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

After a brief discussion the Army Appropriation bill was laid over and the Senate took up the bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the government for the current fiscal year.

Several amendments were reported by the Committee on Appropriations, and were agreed to.

Mr. Mossill, (rep.) of Vit, moved to strike out the clause providing that female cierks in the departments of shall receive equal pay with male cierks when they do equal work. He said that the result of a previous increase of the compensation and increase of female cierks had been to greatly multiply the number of applicants for such places, and predicted that if the increase now proposed were made it would result in the abandonment of the employment of female cierks altogether.

Messrs. Trunkull and Pomenov, (rep.) of Kan, though it just that cierks of both sexes doing equal work should receive equal pay.

Mr. Howe, (rep.) of Wis., said the reason why female cierks were not paid as much by the government as male cierks was because, under the existing organization of society, their labor does not command any where as high pay as the labor of male cierks. This general inequality could not be removed by raising the pay of the female cierks in the employ of the government.

Mr. TRUMBULL read from the acts regulating the employment and pay of cierks in the departments to show the discriminations made against females, and and again urged the justice of paying them the same as males.

Mr. Oragin, (rep.) of N. H., was opposed to raising any salaries at present, and in favor of reducing expenditures in every department of the government.

Mr. Conkling, (rep.) of N. H., was opposed to raising any salaries at present, and in favor of reducing expenditures in every department of the government.

Mr. Conkling, (rep.) of N. H., was opposed to caising any salaries at a season of the female

this amendment, under existing law, that the Commissioner does not have and receive any of the public mency.

An amendment increasing the appropriation for sakries and expenses of collectors, assessors, assistant assessors, dec., from \$6,000,000 to \$8,000,000, was agreed to.

An amendment appropriating \$5,000 to enable the Secretary of the Interior to fulfil the contract with Miss Vinnie Ream, for a statue of the late President Lincoln, gave rise to some discussion.

Mr. Symmen inquired of the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations whether there was not some means of getting rid of the contract and the obligation to pay an additional \$5,000 for a statue witch wene completed Congress would probably be unwilling to place in the Capitol.

Mr. Howard, (rep.) of Miloh, was not quite satisfied that the government was bound by contract to pay this \$5,000 at this time. He did not profess to be a conneisseur, but be had examined the model for the purpose of the statue and he did not think it at all like Mr. Lincoln, and he full confident Congress and the people would be dissatisfied with the sature when completed. He thought the work, so far as it had gone, a complete failure.

The amendment was agreed to.

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The amendment was agreed to.

COMMITTES OF CONFERENCE APPOINTED.

On motion of Mr. Summer appointed upon its amendment to the buil to strengthen the public credit, and Mesurs. Sherman, Morton and Williams were appointed a Committee of Conference on the part of the Sensie.

Em motion of Mr. Stewart, (rep.) of Nev., the

under consideration, Mr. Garana and dment, which was agreed to, striking priation of \$3,000 for the salary of the ecretary of the Navy and abolishing d reducing the number of cierts empic avy Department, and providing that

a bill.

If then offered a number of amendfect of which is to keep the present
atent Office. Adopted.

I relative to the recoining at the mints
fredhed gold and silver buillon, which
rethis afternoon, was agreed to.

On was then on the amendment of Mr.

The bar per cent additional compensation

The Chair—Well, does the Senator from New York withdraw his vote?

Mr. Conkling—Yes, sir; I prefer not to run any risk about it.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., moved an amendment directing the heads of departments to report at the opening of the Congress in December next the number of cierks in each of their departments and what reduction can be made consistent with the requirements of the public service. Adopted.

Mr. Byrague, (rep.) of R. I., moved an amendment that the proprietors of bonded warehouses shall hereafter pay the salaries of the storekeepers. Adopted.

Mr. Hendricks moved to strike out the appropriation for the Department of Education, and expressed his opinion that neither it nor the Department of Agriculture were of any use and both should be aboilshed. The amendment was rejected. The bill was then passed and now goes to the House for concurrence in the amendment.

The Post Office Appropriation bill was then taken up.

Mr. Wilson offered as an amendment the bill

The Fost Office Appropriation bill was then taken up.

Mr. Wilson offered as an amendment the bill previously introduced by him to establish an American line of steamships between the United States and Europe.

It was opposed by Mesars. Conkling, Grimes and others, and finally Mr. Wilson withdrew it, stating that he would take the earliest opportunity to offer it again, believing it to be the best provision yet offered for establishing a line of steamships to Europe.

Mr. Conkling said that when the subject could come up again he would be prepared to present a better plan.

The Post Office Appropriation bill was reported to the senate and passed.

The Deficiency Appropriation bill was then taken up. Several of the amendments reported by the

The Deficiency Appropriation bill was then taken up. Several of the amendments reported by the committee were agreed to, and at a quarter to one the Senate was still considering the bill, the intention being to pass it before adjourning.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WASHINGTON, March 2, 1869.

The House met at ten o'clock.

Mr. Burner, (rep.) of Mass, from the Committee on Prince Edward Island, made a report, which was ordered to be printed.

was ordered to be printed.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS PASSED.

On motion of Mr. Laplin, (rep.) of N. Y., the Senate joint resolution providing for the reporting and publishing of the debates of Congress was taken from the Speaker's table and, without objection, passed. It leaves the reporting and publishing of the debates with the proprietors of the 2100c.

On motion of Mr. Carx, (dem.), of Onlo, the Secate joint resolution giving the consent of the United States to the construction of the New York and Cincinnati bridges was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

On motion of Mr. Cary, (dem.), of Onio, the sensite joint resolution giving the consent of the United States to the construction of the New York and Christian and Christi

low York in ref

established.

After a brief discussion, in which Mr. Brooks, (dem.) of N. Y., called attention to the apparent inconsistency between the first and second branches of the substitute, but said that he was nevertheless in favor of the whole, the substitute was agreed to, and

The Senate bill relating to the Metropolitan Railroad Company was referred, on motion of Mr. Increased. It to the Committee on the District of Colombia.

The Senate bill to define the fees of Recorder of Deeds and provide for the appointment of Warden of the jail of the District of Columbia was passed.

The Senate sile in the District of Columbia was passed.

The Senate amendments to the House bill to compensate the oilicers and crew of the United States steamer Kearwarge for the destruction of the piratical vessel Alabama were non-concurred in and a committee of conference asked. Messrs. Pike, Twitchell and Haight were appointed the committee on the part of the House.

The Senate amendments to the House bill in reference to the Judge Advocates of the army, fixing the number at 191, were non-concurred in.

The concurrent resolution of the Senate requesting the President to transmit to the executives of the several States the proposed constitutional amendment in relation to the elective franchise was concurred in.

In the Senate substitute for the House bill regulating reports of National Banking Associations,

Mr. Lynch, (rep.) of Me., moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Negatived.

On motion of Mr. Ranball. (dem.) of Pa., the amendment was not concurred in, and a committee of conference asked. Measrs. Randall, Pomeroy and Lynch were appointed the conference on the part of the House.

The Senate amendments for the sale of the Hot Springs reservation in Arkansas were referred, on motion of Mr. Jullan, (rep.) of Ind., to the Committee on Public Lands.

The Senate bill granting lands to the State of Oregon to aid in the construction of a military wagon road was amended so as to limit the grant to three sections of land for every mile of road, and was then passed.

sections of land for every many passed.

The Senate bill relating to the time for finding indictments in the courts of the United States in the late rebel States was passed.

The Senate joint resolution reappointing Louis Agassiz Regent of the Smithsonian Institution was

Fugene City to the eastern boundary of Oregon.
Passed.

The Senate bill for the relief of Captain Charles Hunter. Passed.

The Senate bill for the relief of Alpheus C. Gallahue. Passed.

The Senate amendments to the House bills for the relief of Mary A. Puller and granting pensions to Mary A. Davis, of Indians; Lemuel Bartholow, Mange K. Guthrie and Robert K. Guthrie, and for the relief of Henry O. Gibbons, late Postmaster at St. Johns, Michigan. Concurred in.

The Senate bill to provide for the reduction of the military forces. Laid aside temporarily.

The Senate bill for the relief of Lieutenaus Colonel John W. Davidson, United States Army. Passed.

The Senate bill for the relief of Lieutenaus Colonel John W. Davidson, United States Army. Passed.

The Senate bill for the relief of Lieutenaus Colonel John W. Davidson, Wew York. Explained by Mr. Griswold and passed.

The Senate point resolution relating to the Depart-

wold and passed.
The Senate joint resolution relating to the Department of the Interior. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.
The Senate bill for the relief of Thomas Tauser.
Referred to the Committee on Claims.
The Senate bill to provide for giving effect to the

CONTINUED ON TENTE PAGE